

1: Karsten--87 [2]

116, 142

(1916-18) 1935

(1928-29)

Jivaro

"The colour of the skin is light brown, perhaps lighter than is the rule among the Indians of the Amazon territory. The hair is black, coarse, and generally straight, the eyes dark brown, the nose regular and straight, seldom aquiline, in some individuals somewhat broad and flat, the mouth and the lips normal, and the chin slight. The form of the skull places the Jivaro Indian among the brachycephalic races. The face is round or slightly oval and the features as a rule regular and pleasant. Protruding cheek-bones occur in some individuals, but is not a common feature, and there is no prognathism. On the whole the average Jivaro Indian is a fine-looking fellow, making an agreeable impression."

"His proportionately built and well-developed body bears witness to the mobile life he leads and the continual physical culture to which he subjects himself from very childhood, just as his vivid look radiates that intelligence and energy which is one of his chief mental characteristics. At the same time his whole personality and his vehement speech and gestures give expression to those strong emotions and passions [88] which have made the Jivaro Indians famous and which they have especially shown in relation to their enemies."

l: Karsten--88
116, 142

(1916-18) 1935
(1928-29)

Jivaro

"The average height of the CANELOS INDIANS is about the same as that of the Jibaros proper. Since they are a mixed race they show anthropologically a greater variety of types than the latter. Whereas some show an approximation to the robust type characteristic of the mountain Indians, others, in regard to the build of their body and the features of their face, stand nearer the forest Indians. The Canelos Indians are wont to make journeys to the Sierra and are accustomed to the harsher climate prevailing in the mountain regions, but in their whole mode of life they are, like the Jibaros proper, a typical people of the tropical virgin forests."

"The personal appearance of the Antipas is briefly as follows: The men are shorter than we are, averaging about 5 feet 6 inches, are muscularly built, and many are covered with the scars of spear wounds, the marks of warfare; they are swifter of foot than we, compare well with monkeys in agility (they are wonderful tree climbers) and are all apparently well-nourished and well-conditioned. From childhood up they have their front teeth filed to a sharp point and coated with a jet-black shining vegetable pigment which produces the same effect as nitrate of silver. The hair on the top of their heads is the only hair on their bodies, but that is magnificent. It falls on an average to their waists, sometimes even as far as their knees, is jet-black, straight and glossy. They wear it flying loose like a thoroughbred's mane before it is cropped, only occasionally winding it round their necks as, for example when they are weaving or cooking; and coiling it on the tops of their heads, as a Turk would his turban when travelling or hunting in the forest. They seldom adorn it with feathers or other ornaments. Their skins are more chocolate than red-brown. Technically speaking, they cannot be described as 'red-skins' under any circumstances; occasionally we met with signs of their having mingled with the colonials of Borja whose women their ancestors carried off into captivity. Their eyes are invariably black when uninfluenced by this intermarriage with the white race. We met a few with a trace of whiskers. Their toes are splayed like those of all bare-foot savages, and they make considerable use of them as secondary hands."

4: Up de Graff--194

(1897) 1923

Jivaro

116, 142

"As for the facial characteristics of these men they resemble the Mongol type far more than they do the North American Indian; the form of their face, their eyes, and the lack of hair on their chins are reminiscent of the Chinese."

12: Rivet--358-359

(no date) 1907

Jívaro

116, 142

The face is wide, as is the forehead which is straight and fairly high, the brow ridges are not pronounced, the eyes are large and horizontal, the iris dark brown (no. 1 by Broca's chromatic scale in my two subjects), the cheek bones laterally widened. [357] The nose is straight, wide, and flat. I have found as the nasal index: 85.7 and 74.3. One of my Indians was therefore platyrrhine and the other mesorrhine. The mouth is not large and the lips are not thick; there is no prognathism. The neck is short. Their hair, a beautiful black, is coarse, rough to the touch, stiff, straight, and hanging. They do not have beards or moustaches.

It is impossible to determine exactly the age of the victims. It seems, however, that most of the tsantsas are skins of men in the prime of life. White hair has only been found on two of the mummies described by Collini and on my specimens (e) and (f); but it is important to note that the Jívaros, like all the Indians of Ecuador, [76] rarely have white hair. (1) A tsantsa described by Virchow, which came from an individual about 50 years old, showed no trace of it. (2)

1. In Ecuador, I have often heard the following saying. "An Indian with white hair is more than a hundred years old".

2. Virchow. Eine präparierte Kopf- und Gesichtsbraut eines Guambia, op. cit., p. 78.

The hair in general is very pretty; its length varies from 32 to 65 cm. The hair usually hangs loose but sometimes is braided. It is smooth, coarse and strong, but also [77] supple. It always shows a tendency to a certain waviness without ever being curly. Usually it is jet black, shiny. Sometimes it is very dark chestnut, rarely light auburn. Sometimes it shows red lights, but I am not sure whether this coloring, which is always found near the roots and parts next to the face should be attributed to an impregnation of the red coloring which they use in tatooing. Virchow has made a very careful study of the hair of a tsantsa. I quote from his memoir (1) the following details, "Although to the naked eye the hair was ebony black, the microscope revealed quite a number of light hairs with little color. Certain hairs were large and yellow, and showed, beneath a thin, colorless layer, a light yellow substance in which were found very small yellow-brown grains of pigment in short rows, usually fusiform, and in the center an abundant medullary substance of rather angular shape, slightly more granular, and usually of brown-yellow color. Most of the hair, on the other hand, had a completely colorless cortex. Small black isolated grains were scattered through it uniformly in the center, more com-

1. Virchow, Eine präparierte Kopf-und Gesichtsbraut eines Guambia, op. cit. p. 79-80

pactly on the periphery; the cuticle was a little thicker, and instead of a medullary substance there was often only a series of clear spaces. It was only in isolated examples of especially thick hair that a dark brown medullary substance occurred. In general, this was small and in no case really black. Only a few rare examples appeared completely black or brownish black; but even with these the pigment was more compact at the periphery. On the darkest examples, there was only a narrow transparent circle around a very small and black medullary substance.

"The hair varied a great deal in diameter. The finest examples were circular in cross-section; the coarsest examples were oval, flattened, [78] lenticular or reniform in cross-section; and quite a number had triangular cross-sections with rounded angles; these were almost always coarse specimens with a brownish black marginal zone, a lighter center, and a smaller dark medullary substance. The medullary substance of the oval or flattened hairs was either quite small or quite light.

The skin is usually like oiled black leather, but sometimes it is deep brown or even light brown; in cross-section it has a light brown pigment. Extremely tough and resistant, it is not brittle. Frequently one sees reddish areas or lines of tattooing. Moreno Maiz, on his cross-sections made transparent by turpentine treatment, observed that it had preserved all the anatomical elements (sudoriparous ducts and glands, pilose roots, sebaceous glands, dermis, and epidermic layer) (1). Generally, there is neither beard nor moustache. Sometimes however, there are some stiff, rough hairs on the upper lip and cheek, and Example B even shows a little moustache and a short beard.

The eyebrows are quite often long and thick. On Example E, some hairs measure 2 cm. They are almost always black, but sometimes they are chestnut.

The eyelids are inverted and closed. Quite often the traces of a seam sewing them together are visible. One can sometimes perceive a few black eyelashes.

The nasal-buccal region is always projected very far in front like a snout. The snout, the end of which is turned up and often flattened, is widened, and there is a break at its root, as if it had been jerked forward and upward. The nostrils have wide openings, pointing almost directly forward, allowing the fairly numerous hairs within the cavity to be seen; sometimes they are completely obliterated by a kind of pitch. Rarely, there is a perforation in the septum and immediately below this a median orifice.

1. Moreno Maiz, op. cit., page 187.

18: Hermessen--440 [2]

(No date) 1917

Jivaro

116, 142

"The men were rather under middle height, thick-set, and with broad, well-developed chest and large hands and feet. They had mahogany-tinted skins and tolerable regular features. Several of them had their teeth stained black."

20: Dyott--157

116, 555, 142

(no date) 1926

Jivaro

"We watched Kuashu as he sat talking to his sons. He was an unusually muscular fellow, in spite of his forty-five years of age. His hair was turning grey, and elaborate ornaments indicated that he was a personage of some importance. He had been a great warrior in his time, and was still full of physical vigour: we could see as much from the very emphatic way he had of speaking."

"Johnston commented on the fact that Kuashu had evidences of quite a strong growth of hair on his chin. I had told him that, surprising as it might be, none of these forest dwellers ever grow beards. He therefore wanted some explanation for the phenomena exhibited by Kuashu's face.

In the sixteenth century, when a few Spanish settlements flourished in what is now called the Ecuadorean Oriente, the Indians resented the slavery imposed upon them by the Spanish invaders, and finally united in a combined effort to rid themselves of their common foe, who seemed to be endangering their existence. A wholesale revolt against the whites ensued, and several villages were completely annihilated. This, as I have already stated, was the fate that befell Sevilla de Oro, and the Spanish women living there were taken prisoners and carried off into the forest wilderness, where they became the mothers of subsequent Jivaro children. This infusion of Spanish blood shows itself in the bearded faces which are occasionally met with in this area."

"However incomplete and vague the descriptions of the Jivaros may be, we must reproduce them with whatever details the travelers can give. They describe the Jivaro as being of slim build, the men being a little taller than average, and the women a little smaller. The body is well formed; the limbs are quite muscular, robust and agile; the constitution is strong and healthy. Nothing has been said of the form of the head; the face appears to be orthognathous or slightly prognathous; the forehead is bare [découvert], the nose aquiline, sometimes slightly upturned; the eyes are small and black, horizontally directed and very lively; the lips are fine and the teeth ivory white. The hair, usually very black is sometimes of a reddish brown; the beard is thin and when it is more apparent, it is attributed, like the light coloring of several individuals to the crossing of these with the Spaniards. There is nothing, extremely characteristic, unfortunately, in this picture of the Jivaro."

The color of their skin is a dark brown. I noticed very little difference between the color of the covered and the naked parts of their body. They themselves maintain that the color is caused by the sun.

The cheekbones are strongly protruding. The inner corner of the eyelids are slightly pulled down, but not to such an extent as with the Chinese. In general they have a wide mouth. They have a somewhat hanging lower lip. The teeth are well developed and healthy. The bridge of the nose is narrow and sometimes somewhat bent; the sides of the nose are wide and look inflated; therefore, upon first sight, they appear flat-nosed. Across the toes the feet are wide, and the big toe is usually somewhat protruding.

The hair of the head is strongly developed in both sexes. Males and females wear it long. It seemed to me that their hair was not as thick and coarse as that of the coastal Indians. It is dark black and has, when wet, a blueish hue. I did not notice any facial hair growth. But there is rather plentiful hair about the genitals and less of it in the arm-pits. This is true of the male Indian. I did not have an opportunity to study the situation with respect to women, since they do not denude themselves in the presence of strangers.

28: Tessman--343 [5]

(No date) 1930

Jivaro

116, 142, 152

The Aguaruna man on Plate 61 is a fairly typical representative of his tribe. The soft, almost feminine features and the sweet smile are in diametrical contrast to the blood-thirsty character of the Chiwaros.

The Indian photographed--his name is Sanchuma--has perpetrated a number of murders.

/332 cont./

301 preferably used. In addition there are neck and arm bands, in
 [824] part made with great effort out of plant seeds, out of pieces of
 (231) shell, each of which must be bored separately, or out of
 European porcelain beads; even the men do not scorn this orna-
 mentation completely.

142 Assured and proud, the Jivaro moves in the consciousness
 157 of his freedom. The naked, well-proportioned forms of the
 [834] men are handsome; the women, on the other hand, are small
 and heavy-set, but good-natured and at most seductive in their
 earliest youth, but with advancing age terribly ugly, and all the
 more so as they are then less modest and expose their bodies,
 142 disfigured by hard labor, more to the eye. The color of the well-
 tended skin is a light red-brown for all, as is peculiar to the
 [144] Indians of the highlands. This difference is often ascribed to
 mixture with the women abducted during the destruction of the
 Spanish cities, /333/ but the dirtiness of the Quechua Indians
 [157] may play a not unimportant role in this. The facial expression
 is usually good-natured and intelligent. The wives were always
 595 treated with kindness, their advice sought in almost all negotia-
 593 tions, and the children are allowed to do what they please. I
 say wives, for seldom does a Jivaro content himself with one
 partner for life; he has two, three, or four and cannot under-
 stand at all that his polygamy is unlawful, since he takes care of
 his wives and children, whereas the moralistic Christian preachers
 595 all too gladly shun these duties. Sometimes several women
 with their children live in one and the same house; sometimes
 the lord and master has several houses far from one another and
 [581] has his wife or wives in each of them. The bond of marriage
 [648] is kept holy; in the case of adultery the husband has the right
 to kill his wife. The institution of polygyny, no matter how
 reprehensible it may be from our standpoint, surely is justified
 181 under the conditions that we find among the Jivaros. In the case
 595 of a wandering, warlike people which frequently changes resi-
 628 dence and in which the individual tribes, indeed, even the
 648 individual families, live in war and conflict, the man must
 always be ready to defend his person and his property; he must
 practice the use of weapons, live for
 battle and the hunt.



142 3. Man taking time out from land clearing to play a flute
291 (Rio Sepa, 1956-57).

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/p. 90-C/

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4. Woman carrying gourd water container and a basket of freshly peeled sweet manioc roots (Rio Sepa, 1956-57).

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[312]
[482]

[412] 5. Woman chopping up sweet manioc prior to boiling it as the first step in making beer (Rio Cusuimi, 1956-57).



6. Stirring the boiled manioc with a wooden paddle. This is done in conjunction with mastication to prepare the mash for fermentation (Rio Sepa, 1956-57).

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8. Hunter returning home with a howler monkey which he shot with a blow gun (on his right shoulder) and poisoned darts (Rio Cusuco, 1956-57).

/p. 90-F/



- 142 9. Jaguar skin being dried for trade to the frontier Jivaro
- 291 (region between the upper Rio Macuma and the upper Rio
- 302 Cangina, 1916-57).

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/p. 90-G/

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12. Man wearing an *etsemat*
(woven cotton band with
toucan feather tassels),
the most common traditional
head garb (Rio Cangaimi,
1956-57).*

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13. Profile of the
same individual.



/p. 138-A/



14. Man with *etsemat* and ear sticks. His face painting, of *achiote*, is purely for beautification. The shirt was obtained through the native trading partnership system (Rio Cangaimi, 1956-57).

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15. Profile of same individual, showing native comb holding his hair and *etsemat* in place.

/p. 138-B/



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[415]

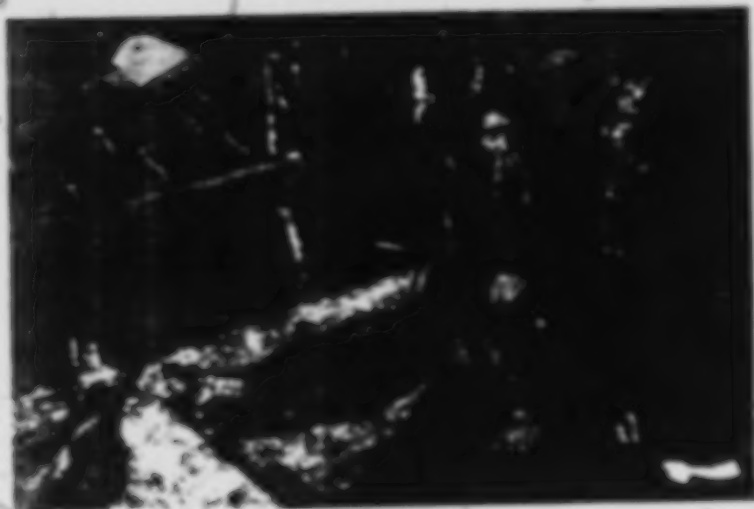
[273]

16. Visitors to an
uncompleted house
receiving manioc beer
prior to engaging in
conversation with the
host. Guns are always
carried on visits and
prominently displayed
(Rio Cusuimi, 1956-57).



[353]

17. Host in typical pose when receiving visitors.
Hand is cupped over mouth and shotgun cradled in lap
(region between the upper Rio Macuma and the upper
Rio Congaimi, 1956-57).



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19. Man wearing hair unbound,
as is often customary when at
home in the absence of visitors
(Rio Cangini, 1956-57).



20. Profile of the
same individual.

/p. 135-8/

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GENETICS—Blood groupings, incidence of sex-linked characteristics in d., color blindness, hemophilia, other data of specific genetic significance in d., unusual responses, potentialities or limitations, etc. See also: Genetic characteristics 227

Chiriguano SF10
 Choroti SK6
 Mataco SI7
 Tehuelche SH5
 Caraja SP9
 Tucano SQ19
 Guaraní SM4
 Timbira SO8
 Araucanians SG4
 Paez SC15
 Canari SD4
 Jivaro SD9 ●
 Aymara SF5
 Ona SH4
 Yahgan SH6

/For information on genic locations based on Streng's diagram
 of co-ordinates of the blood groups of the natives of South America,
 see: 4: Hill et al., SS18 Warao, Category 116, pp. 107-114./